New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1907.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mobs in Seoul burned the houses of Corean Ministers, finally being repulsed by Japanese troops, who killed and wounded many of the rioters; rifle firing continued during the afternoon; the Japanese forces are said to be inadequate to cope with the situation. —Six government officials were killed in the attack on President Alfaro at Guayaquil on Friday; the plot was betrayed by one of the conspirators; the President showed bravery in leading the attack against the rebels. —The peace conference, which held a plenary session at The Hague, unanimeusly approved the proposal to adapt the Red Cross convention to naval war-Edapt the Red Cross convention to naval warfare. — Karl Hau at Baden-Baden gave an
explanation of the reasons for his suspicious
actions on the night of Fran Molitor's murder,
faying that he had wanted to see Olga Molitor,
t— General Hagron, commander in chief of General Hagron, commander in chief of the French army, has been retired at his own request, owing to his disapproval of the measures reducing the strength of the army. General Tremeau will succeed him. — Many descritions are being reported daily from the garrisons at St. Petersburg; all traffic on the Mary Canal has ceased, owing to the strike of boatmen. — Dr. David Moffat Gillespic, of New York, and Miss Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Meutemant Colonel Brechemin, U. S. A. were married in London.

DOMESTIC—Thirty persons were killed and over seventy injured in a collision between freight and excursion trains on the Pere Marquette near Salem, Mich. — William J. Bryan issued z statement at Lincoln, Neb., in which he tried to get rid of his government ownership incubus — The upstate Public Service Commission has sent out notices saying that an investigation of car verying and declaration investigation of car verying and dethat an investigation of car service and d that an investigation of car service and demurrage had been begun; hearings will be held in different parts of the state.

Justice Andrews at Syracuse released Leonard S. Moeness, of New York, who was locked up in Lewis County for the alleged theft of \$9,000 from Milten W. Holt in a mining stock deal.

The ringlenders of the recent revoit of cadets on board the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise and the steward of the yessel have Enterprise and the steward of the vessel have been discharged, it was announced at Boston.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. George, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt., resigned to accept the presidency of Drury College, Missouri.

General John Marshall Brown died at Portland, Me.

The arguments for the state continued in the Haywood. ments for the state continued in the Haywood case at Boise.

CITY Stocks generally higher. Mrs. Drury W. Cooper, wife of the Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J. acted for her husband in welcoming the state troops to that city. Colonel Ayres, who was before the War Depart. are a partial victory.—A gain of 30 per cent in exports of steel products in June over May has been reported.—A farmer in the Catskill watershed has collected damages from the Water Department for the loss of a cow, which was poisoned by eating dynamite.— A big poolroom trust was unearthed in Brook-lyn. —— The City Club announced that it would take up the charges against Borough

THE WEATHER -Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 70.

We desire to remind our readers scho are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

A STUDY IN MANSLAUGHTER.

It is not easy to speak in terms of moderation of the revelations which have been made concerning the sanitary condition of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton. It has become a truism, but it is none the less a practical truth, that any epidemic of typhold in a civilized community is discreditable, if not disgraceful, and even criminal, for it indicates a lack of cleanliness, of care, or of common sense, which might not unnaturally prevail in Dahomey, but which is as little excusable in America as would be the "smelling out" of witches according to oldtime Zulu methods. To babble about "unknown causes" in such cases is imbecile; to cant of "visitations of Providence" is blasphemy. The simple fact is that typhold outbreaks are in nearly all cases ally, and ought to be legally, criminal.

It is inexcusably bad to permit typhold outbreaks in ordinary communities among people who are in the possession of their faculties and are able to look after their own welfare. But to induce such a visitation upon a hospital full of helpless patients, wards of the state, who have been put there expressly to be healed, is monstrous. Surround a spring at close quarters with stables, slaughter houses, cesspools, laundries, tenement houses, leaky sewers and what not, all so placed that their toxic outflow is likely to find its way into the spring, and when the spring gets clogged with filth scrape it out with a filth laden broom; also, place a dairy close by and let it swarm with files fresh from the stables and cesspools, and let the cans and pans get as dirty as such conditions make possible; then give to hospital patients the water from that spring and the milk from that dairy

When a flap-eared fool considers it the quintessence of humor to point a gun at a friend. mewl "I'm going to shoot you!" and pull the trigger we all know what to think of him and what should be done with him, despite his blubbering plea that he "didn't know it was loaded." But what is to be said of responsible physicians and administrators who week after week and month after month maintain such conditions as those at Trenton? What plen of "didn't know it was loaded" can excuse their transformation of a hospital into a typhold factory? Between

Their manslaughter is wholesale.

NOT A MORAL ISSUE.

It is hard to understand the moral indignation of some of our Cobdenite contemporaries over the proposal, made by eminent Republicans, to revise the tariff, in 1909. These critics profess to be anxious to have the tariff revised, but they want it revised in a manner which, whether or not it does the nation the most good, will certainly do the Republican party the most harm. They seem to be more interested in resping some partisan advantage from a revision than in premoting national efficiency and advancing national welfare. It is an axiom in polities that the pendency of a Presidential campaign stimulates factional spirit and encourages political pettlfogging. The two parties in Congress begin to manœuvre for position and to engage with special zest in the game of putting each other "in a hole." To win a petty advantage much devious strategy is resorted to and party solidarity is often enforced at the expense of individual preference and judgment. The work of tariff revision should be divorced as far as possible from partisan prejudices and frictions. To be thoroughly acceptable a tariff should deal equitably with all sections and be enseted with the support of all sections But if one great party holds aloof and seeks to make the new law edious to the states in which it exercises control those states will naturally be deharred in a measure from the benefits which they would obtain were the work done in

It has been the fault of some of our recent This newspaper is owned and published by tariff laws that they were entangled with partisan interests and colored by partisan animos itles. The McKinley law and the Wilson-Gorman law were both party measures, and both Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, see- were quickly repudlated by the voters not only setary and treasurer. The address of the of-because they represented no successful attempt to conciliate opposition and do all-round jus tice, but also because they were submitted for approval at the polls before they had had a chance to demonstrate their real potentiality for good or evil. The Dingley law, on the contrary, has stood unchallenged in the main, perhaps because it was passed without much partisan contention and had a fair opportunity to falsify the predictions of its critics

a spirit of friendly co-operation among all the

Why, therefore, should the Republican party be so loudly condemned for deciding to give due heed to the lessons of experience? It wants to frame a new tariff which will meet all tests as successfully as the Dingley tariff has done, and wants to do the work free from the distractions of partisan electioneering. Our Cobden-ite friends naturally do not want to have the task well done, and they are insisting that it is not wisdom, but "rescality, cowardice, and stupid cowardice at that," to postpone a revision till the agitations of the next Presidential campaign have subsided. Our esteemed contemporary "The New York Times" argues queerly when it says:

The duty of revision is immediate and imperative. In the forum of morals duty admits of no postponement. . . If a greeer according short weight groceries should The duty of revision is immediate and imperative. In the forum of morals duty admits of no postponement. If a gracer accused of selling short weight groceries should plead that he might be allowed to continue the practice until accruing profits should pay off his mortgage, he would be denounced by everybody as an unconscionable rascal. It is rascality on an immensely greater scale for the leaders of the Beaublican party to postpone their duty in the Republican party to postpone their duty in respect to the tariff until they have made sure

scribed as a law under which "short weight groceries" are being sold by a swindling tradesman. "The Times" has admitted that under that law our export and import trade has don much more rapidly than our population. Judged by its effects, the tariff act of 1897 has proved one of the most successful acts of that sort in American history. It is not a fraud nor a fall ure, and no moral obligation of any sort exists to repeal it. It will be revised, but only on grounds of business expediency, and the Republican party is fully entitled to choose the enson most suitable for revising it.

IMPROVE THE POLICE.

Colonel Ayres, who was before the War Department retiring board, pleaded for justice in the investigations into his health. — Active work for the reclamation of the abandoned farms of New York will soon be under way. — The telegraphers' unions locally are satisfied with the Western strike settlements, which, they said, the variety of nationalities and methods of wrongdoing, and the large floating class of tramps, yeggmen and bad sailors are enough to tax the skill and resources of an ideally organized police force. With a Police Department which, in spite of reforms, is still tainted with many of its ancient cylls, is it any wonder that the city has been exasperated by an ever growing series of assaults upon women and children, and that the inhabitants of two districts have been greatly aroused by such out rages?

The people who are now suffering, directly or remotely, from the prevalent lawlessness are paying a double penalty-once for the reign of corrupt politics, which, under their own earlier toleration, ruined the discipline and effectiveness of the police by making roundsmen and officers the servile friends of criminals, and again for the present penny-wise, pound-foolish economy which keeps the Police Department appropriations down. Poor methods within the Police Department, making it possible for a general alarm to be delayed five hours beyond the time of the call for it, and viciously lax policemen, like the one who sneeringly refused to protect two women from annoyance, are both evils which Commissioner Bingham is competent to cure within a reasonably short time, But the inadequate force, whose minuteness in comparison with the city's size and population almost certainly emboldens the majority of criminals to follow their miserable impulses cannot be improved until public opinion sternly convinces the authorities that the city must have protection against murder, assault and thlevery

While men's tempers are still aroused Com missioner Bingham may be trusted to improve his department from within by driving out the still lingering scoundrels in uniform and by perfecting the alarm system. But when the days of appropriation draw nigh, after the due to a filthiness or slovenliness which is mor- memory of recent outrages has become faint, will those who are now loudly and wickedly crying for lynch law take pains to jog the wits of the city fathers with a stern request for more

THREAD.

It is now reported that the price of thread is getting ready to soar. Having long remained at the five-cent mark, spool cotton has already risen to six cents and threatens to shoot up to ten. The usual explanations are being ad-The Thread Trust says that cotton duced. and labor and spools all cost much more than they formerly did, while the small fry say that the trust can name its own prices, regardless of the cost of production, because American women have become slaves to the habit of using the trust brands and refuse all others. Independent manufacturers appearing on the thread market with a new label and new shape of spool receive only icy stares or suspicious giances from every feminine needle wielder, causing them sooner or later to withdraw from the field, sorrowfully convinced that the trust has hypnotized or bribed the entire gentler sex. This circumstance, we think, deserves more consideration than the mere increase in the cost of production.

Whatever may have been the historical conditions leading up to the present sad state of affairs, the assertion is boldly made that one firm has hypnotized some thirty million American women into believing that nobody workthem and the fool with the gun the contrast is ing outside the company's factory walls can

in his favor. He kills only one at a time. possibly make common cotton thread fit for anything better than basting. Having induced this abnormal and peculiar mental state, the firm proceeded to accumulate reserve funds big enough to make the United States Treasury look like the till of an ice cream soda dispensary in January. So far as has been established, this prosperity has been wrought by none of those nefarious methods which are the delight of nuck rakers, but by the well established devices of advanced neurology. The women don't quite know why they insist upon having their pet brands. The thread is excellent, to be sure, but why might not another make be equally strong and smooth? The hypnotized have no

> We are glad to see business men utilizing the the same time we hope there is a breaking point in the hypnotic spell. If the women should continue to buy the good old brands even after their prices had reached a fabulous height. many sociable but poor people would have to give up using thread and stay at home in

LECTURES BY SOUTH AMERICANS.

The slaw process of making the Americas acquainted with one another will be happily hasened somewhat if Ruy Barbosa, the eminent Brazilian jurist, accepts the invitation from Yale University to deliver next spring the Dodge lectures on "Citizenship." While lively intercourse of the most cordial character has been maintained for a long time between official representatives of governments north and south of the isthmus, there has been a singular and anwelcome dearth of direct, personal relations between private citizens of the two continents. This state of affairs is almost entirely an historical accident, not the result of any racial or political antipathy. The lines of trade, the immense distances and, in no small measure, the pressure of home problems, economic, political and educational, have been the principal causes of the delay in making the people of the Pole Star and the Southern Cross acquainted with each other

Valuable as the exchange of courtesies between governments surely is in promoting international friendships, it is insignificant in comparison with the introduction of the educated classes of one country to the intellectual leaders of another. Should Barbosa lecture in the centres of culture in our country, as he will certainly be invited to do if he visits Yale; and should Drago, the distinguished Argentine scholar and statesman, do the same under the auspices of Harvard, many of our fellow citizens would speedily be disencumbered of the delusion that South America is synonymous with revolution, and that cultured, progressly men do not and can never flourish within her borders. A living refutation of these and simposed lectures by two such distinguished representatives of intellectual South America. hope Barbosa will seize this opportunity to conduct a campaign of education here, and that hemispheres together.

DESERTED FARMS.

250,000, must excite no little chagrin and amaze- of all paradox makers. acut. We have been accustomed to believe that the abandoned farm was an economic exhibit confined to the New England "hill towns," with their barren soil, enfeebled population and total solution from the currents of modern life. It is state as rich, presperous and fertile as New York the same process of deterioration has balked at anything but the real article. gained such headway.

We do not think, however, that the outlook for agriculture in this state, or in the Eastern states generally, is as desperate as it might be inferred to be from this shrinkage in cultivated area and in farm values. Undoubtedly farm ands in the East have decreased in value only partially opened up and the high ern competition with Eastern staples. Between 1875 and 1900 an enormous new empire was brought under cultivation and its products were put within easy reach of the market. The Easterner could not compete with the Westerner by the old agricultural methods, and Eastern land values dropped to a lower level.

Yet the country as a whole is rapidly growing up to its productive capacity, and even the further development by irrigation of the arid and semi-arid West will not long postpone the time when the United States will be consuming practically all of its food products. Eastern land will then regain value relatively and will again be cultivated at a profit. In many parts of the East this reaction is already noticeable. A dispatch from York, Penn., the other day stated that the wheat crop of York County this year would be the largest on record—the yield being approximately 2,000,000 bushels. If the agricultural outlook in the East were generally dis couraging no such wheat crop as this would have been harvested, for the land would have been turned instead to purposes promising a surer profit.

It is admitted that there has been a turn for the better in this state also in the last three or four years. Certainly the influences which so largely depopulated the farms and overpeopled the towns and cities are no longer working unchecked. The telephone, the trolley and the free rural delivery service have all helped to break down the isolation which was the chief drawback to country life and to make living on the farm more attractive and easier. The barriers between city and country are not so high as formerly and rural advantages are again asserting themselves. The farmer is in many ways better off than the town or city laborer. But if all our unused land is to be restored to cultivation modern methods of farming must be introduced and the farmer must be made to feel that he has not only an economic chance in competition with his Western rival, but in competition with the country boy who drifts off to the city to seek employment. Education and scientific cultivation will be the prime factors in restoring egriculture to its lost estate.

EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR.

There has recently been a growing conviction among meteorologists that the circulation of the atmosphere, on which weather changes depend, is a more complicated matter than was once supposed. Not only is there an interchange of air between the tropics and polar regions, but also a transposition of currents flowing at difterent levels. Properly to understand the conditions which are likely to prevail at the surface, therefore, it may be necessary to learn something about the situation at an elevation. In accordance with that supposition an upusually elaborate campaign will be conducted this week by means of kites equipped with instruments for recording temperature, humidity, barometric pressure and wind direction. The work will be conducted at seventeen widely distributed stations, three of them being ships at sea, and two others being within the limits of the United States. The inquiry will begin to-morrow morning and end on Saturday evening next.

Four resources have thus far been utilized to

secure information about the upper air. Observatories on mountains are not without value, but they do not accurately report conditions existing at the same height a short distance away. The movement of the clouds reveals the direction and velocity of aerial currents, and a study of this phenomenon alone has begun to revolutionize conceptions regarding the atmospheric circulation. Clouds, however, afford only indefinite indications of temperature and humidity, which are more satisfactorily obtained by balloons and kites. The greatest al-

the reached by an unmanned balloon is about a dozen miles, and the maximum height attained by a box kite is only about three miles and a half. The latter is believed to be sufficient for most practical purposes and, since liscoveries of psychology and medicine. At the testimony of the kite is just now considered somewhat more trustworthy than that of the sounding balloon, it is at present preferred to its rival. A good deal has, of course, been accomplished in the past by these various agencies, but in a rather fragmentary and irregular fashion. In view of the comprehensive and systematic character of the work about to be undertaken it is not improbable that it will yield new fruit.

It has long been known in a general way that as one ascends the temperature of the air decreases at the rate of one degree for every three hundred feet. The rule is not uniform, though, and departures from it are no doubt as significant in one way as conformity to it is in another. Among the hopes entertained in regard to this week's research is that it may lead to greater accuracy in daily forecasting, a result of much practical importance. The prospect of such an improvement would obviously be enhanced if a relationship between certain phenomena first noticed at an elevation and other phenomena at the surface were clearly established. If the clew for which meteorologists are looking is not found immediately a renewal of the search at some future time may be more successful. The inquiry should be broad enough, too, to ascertain at what point or points the earliest premonitions can be obtained. Meanwhile a suggestion by Professor Cleveland Abbe that observation be supplemented by experiment at a special laboratory for the study of atmospheric motions deserves consideration

Valley Chautauqua: "I believe that the country which is least governed is best governed." This utterance, taken with his vote on the railroad rate bill, buts him in line to challenge the Hon, Samuel W. McCall's title as the only simon pure Jeffersonian in present day politics.

It is hard to tell whether the miscreant who ilar popular fallacies is needed, and no better tain more alcohol than beer wanted to discourone could be found than in the form of the pro- age the use of drug store beverages or to en-

It has been the custom to laugh at the suggestion of transporting travellers by the mov-Drago will soon have a like chance to bring the | ing platform. But the Public Service Commisthinking classes of the northern and southern | ston, in deciding to give a petitioner for a franchise opportunity to demonstrate the practicability of an underground moving platform in Broadway between 14th and 42d streets, suggests that the joke stage of the invention is past. The announcement that farm lands in this If the moving platform can really carry 47,000 state have failen off \$170,000,000 in value in the passengers hourly in each direction, as has been last twenty-five years and that there are now asserted, and if it can do this cheaply and within its borders twelve thousand abandoned safely. New York's insoluble transportation arms, capable of caring for a population of problem may soon be solved, to the confounding

sensible thing when it discontinued the use of the elk's tooth as a badge of membership in the order. Too many elks were being slaughtered astonishing and mortifying to learn that in a merely to furnish insignia for the brotherhoodor, at least, for those insignia wearers who

Although the long threatened telegraphers strike dragged on so long that many outsiders to all suspicions impugning the good faith of stay with Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. in the last three decades. The price of land in either party to the controversy. The difficulties the 70's was abnormally high, because giving rise to the trouble are to be settled by values had not readjusted themselves after the arbitration, proof enough of the desire of eminflation of the Civil War period. The West players and employes to guarantee each other a "square deal." We are sorely tempted t cost of transportation restrained injurious West- say: "I told you so!" For we have refused her father, Johnston Livingston, at his place at from the outset to believe that an amicable adfustment would not be reached.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Writing to a Hamburg paper from New York, a oman correspondent says that the women of this city are good looking and well dressed. been in Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington, but in none of the places did I see that the women are better dressed than they are in the large German cities. New York is the shining exception, and it seems strang to me that there should be so much difference. I have become convinced that the crinoline wil never again be worn in New York, and that even viction must come to any one who goes to the or makes his home in the ordinary New York apart-

Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, distinguished himself the other day in the eyes of his royal helpmeet's subjects by recovering her favorite dachshund, which she had lost while walking in a pine forest near one of her residences. The story of this feat is thus told by an admiring correspondent: "The queen was exceedingly sorry, for she was much attached to this particular dog. Prince Henry therefore determined to go out himself to look for the missing favorite, went at once to the forester's hou woods and sat up all night until the first streak of dawn, when he began searching the forest. To his great delight he was rewarded by finding Paulin-

The court appointed a young lawyer to defend a Georgia darky, but after the prisoner had looked the lawyer over he said:
"No, Mister Jedge, I reckon not. De las' time I got in de penitentiary i had a man dat look des lak him to defend me, so des leave him out de case en gimme ten years!" Atlanta Constitution.

What is said to be the biggest cannon ball ever made weighed 2,600 pounds and was manufactured at the Krupp Works, Essen, for the government of the Czar. The gun from which this projectile was fired is placed in the fortifications of Cronstadt. This gun has a range of twelve miles and it has been estimated that each shot costs \$1,500.

Wife-I wish you wouldn't swear so when you get a bill from my dressmaker.
Hubby-I wish I didn't have to.-Pick-Me-Up.

The inhabitants of Breslau, Germany, have started a fund for the erection of a monument to Josef von Eichendorff, who wrote many German songs of great popularity. At an entertainment for the benefit of the fund recently held at Breslau Paul Keller related some anecdotes of the writer. He said that the well known song, "In einem kühlen Grunde," was sent in its original form in 1812 to Justinius Körner by the poet, who was then only twenty-four years old. Körner recognized the beauty of the composition, laid the manuscript on the table and the next moment a gust of wind carried it out and upon the fields. Körner hastened to find it and enlisted the services of every one he could find near his home, but the search was in vain, and the manuscript was given up for lost until weeks later, when it was found serving as a wrapper for a toy in a pedler's

"Gracious!" exclaimed the kind eld lady to the beggar, "are they the best shoes you've got?"
"Why, lady." replied the candid beggar, "could yer imagine better ones fur dis bizness? Every one o' dem holes means nickels an' dimes ter me."—Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

People seem curiously restless this summer and reluctant to stay long in any one place. Even se who have villas at Newport, at Bar Harbor Dark Harbor, Southampton and other summer resorts appear determined to use them merely as a species of pied-A-terre and as a base from whence to make trips and visits to all points of the social

In fact, much of the time of the fashionable set is spent on the railroad trains, and one of its clearing houses is the Grand Central Station, where at certain times of the day one is always sure of finding numerous friends and acquaintances, either arriving in town or leaving for one or another of the summer resorts. Many seem bent upon spending the months of July and August in flitting from one country seat to the other, which is, after all, comprehensible when it is remembered that house parties are the order of the day and that villas by the seashore and in the me thins are most enjoyable when they can be used for the entertainment of friends and congenial ac-

Larchmont's annual race week, which began yesterday, has attracted a large number of yachts to that point of the Sound, where there will be much gayety in the next few days. At Southampton the polo tournament will be in progress next week August Belmont, sr., and his sons are staying there for the affair and have sent down a big string of polo ponies to the shore. At Long Branch the annual horse show, opening on Wednesday, will be made the occasion of much hospitality ng the Jersey coast, and then, too, many will be in town this week to welcome returning relatives and friends. Among those due here in the next few days are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and er children, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Beatrice Mills and Don Marino Torlonia, brother of the man Duke and Prince Torlonia, whose marriage to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, of No. 512 Fifth avenue, is to take place here in September. The Torionias, al-though their nobility only dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, are allied by marriage to the Colonnas, the Dorias, the Borgheses, the Chigis and to several other of the oldest and most historic houses of the Roman patriciate, and are

August 20 has been set as the date of the arrival of Prince William of Sweden, Duke of Sudermania Senator Fornker said on Friday at the Miami and grandson of King Oscar, at Hampton Roads, on board the Swedish cruiser Fylgie. After a few days spent in visiting the Jamestown exhibition the prince will make his way to Newport, where a aber of entertainments have been planned in his honor.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Burden were among those who sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Philadelphia. They were married last month at Grace Church, and their trip abroad will constarted the rumor that soda water syrups con- stitute part of their honeymoon. Mrs. Burden was Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mrs. George L.

> Others sailing yesterday were Miss Elizabeth Sands and Miss Ruth Sands, daughters of Mrs. Philip J. Sands.

> engagement of Miss Grace Allen, sister of Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Mrs. William Hamersley, to Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, Can. Miss Allen is a daughter of the late John Allen, of Old Saybrook. ... and a lineal descendant of Roger Allen, one of the earliest settlers of New Haven. James J. Van Alen, who has now entirely recov-

> ered from the operation which he recently under-went in Dr. William T. Bull's private hospital here, has left town for Newport, to make a brief stay there, at Waltehurst, with his son and daughter--law, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, before returning to England. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., and her children

> ave returned to their country place at Hempstead, Long Island, after a couple of weeks spent at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, sr.

> who have been away in Canada on a fishing trip, have returned to Lenox, where Mrs. Hammond has been staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willinm Douglas Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, who arrived

> Mrs. John La Farge and Miss Margaret La Farge

were among those who sailed for Europe yester-day to spend the remainder of the summer abroad. Countess de Lauglers Villars is staving with

Mr. and Mrs. Erneato G. Fabbri are entertaining

the former's sister, Mme. Pholetti, of Florence, at their villa at Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delaffeld are at York Har-

oor, Me, for the next two months.

Miss Cornella Bryce has gone to Narragansett

COLOMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebration Here at Which Leading Men of | Church of the Transfiguration Plans to Ere: the Republic Participated.

General Carlos M. Sarria, Consul General of Colombia in this city, was the host vesterday at a luncheon given at the Aster House in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of Colombia's Independence. General Sarria entertained also in the name of Enrique Cortes, Colombian Minister at

the name of Enrique Cortes, Colombian Minister at Washington.

Although, in their own country, the Colombians celebrate their independence day with the same energy with which Americans observe our own Independence Day, the luncheon yesterday was the first commemoration held here by Colombians. There are not many of the latter in this city at present, but the guests of General Sarria and Señor Cortes numbered fifteen, and they drank toasts to Colombia, to President Rafael Reyes and to Simon Bollvar, the iberator, whose deeds on the battlefield made possible the observance.

Some of those present were A. Hanaberg, Francisco Escobar, José G. Garcia, editor of "Las Noveladas"; Pedro Plata, Eduardo Pombo, Alirio Diaz Guerra, A. Rojas, F. Coelho, R. Umana, Lais Portocarrero, Rafael Portocarrero and M. Blanco.

Portocarrero, Rafael Portocarrero and M. Blanco.

NEW HEAD FOR DRURY COLLEGE. Burlington, Vt., July 29.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. George, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, has tendered his resignation, to take of this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect August I. Dr. George resigns to accept the presidency of Drury College, a Missouri institution. He has filled the pastorate here about one year. Before coming here Dr. George was president of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

PRESIDENT AMADOR IN PARIS. Paris, July 20.-Dr. Manuel Amador, President of he Republic of Panama, accompanied by his wife, his alaster and three pieces, is at present in Paris, having just arrived from New York, Señor Amador says his trip is one of piensure and has no political object. From Paris the party will make a tour of the capitals of Europe.

THE KAISER AT TRONDHJEM. Trondhjem, July 20.—Emperor William of Ger-many has arrived here on his annual visit to the

Land of the Midnight Sun. Eight German warships are acting as an escort to the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

CELTIC, FROM LIVERPOOL. lifred G. Vanderblit.

LUCANIA, FROM LIVERPOOL Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bennett,
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Eddy,
Walter Arnold,
William Rife,
Captain Samuel P. Garn,
U. S. A.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M.
Hyde,

LA SAVOUE FROM LIVERPOOL.
Miss Mary Murray Kay.
J. J. Power.
C. J. Spiers.
William Trevor,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis O.
Winslow,
J. R. Robinson.
John Moss.
H. W. Bentley,

LA SAVOIE, FROM HAVRE. L. Meredith Haviland. Kerrick Rigge Pier to stay with Mrs. C. Grant La Farge. Mrs.

Grenville Kane is also at Narragansett Pier for a few days, as the guest of Mrs. Walker Cope. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, who arrived

from England the other day, have gone to Newport

to stay with Mr. and Mrs. William FitzHugh Whitehouse, at Eastbourne Lodge. Young Mrs. Whitehouse is the daughter of Sir George Dunze,

. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have arranged to spend next winter in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed are at Beverly Farms, Mass., where they are occupying Mrs. Henry Lee's cottage for the summer. Mrs. Tweed is a daughter of the late William M. Evarts.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will have its race to Cornfield Light on August 3 and the annual autumn special races on August 20. Both will be made an occasion of much gayety at Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen are at Islip, Long Island, for the summer.

Mrs. Charles Hackstaff and Miss Hackstaff are naking an automobile trip through the Berkshire

possession of Ouk View Villa, formerly the home of the late William H. Osgood, at Newport, the day after to-morrow. Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler have rented

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge will take

an apartment in the Avenue Gabriel at Paris for a term of weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Talmadge have left town

for the Adirondacks, where they have rented the McAlpin camp for the summer. Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Miss Clara Barclay,

who arrived the other day from Europe, have left for Bar Harbor, to spend the season there with Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman. Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb are cruising along the New England coast on board the yacht which

they have chartered for the season, making their headquarters at Rye, N. Y., where they have a villa Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal have left their place at White Plains, and have gone to Newport for their first season there. They have rented one of the cottages of the New Cliffs Hotel. Mrs. Reynal

is a daughter of General Louis Fitzgerald. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and David Percy Morgan are staying at Spring Lake, at the

J. Bowers Lee is making his headquarters this nmer at the Meadow Club, at South ing leased his place on the Hill Road to Mr. and

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. L. July 29 .- Dinners were given to night by Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. James Gerard, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. E. H. Slater, Mrs. Aifred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Gladys Mills, Mrs, Mae Brady Hall and Mrs. B. F. Warren D. Robins, R. L. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs.

Austin Gray, I. Townsend Burden, jr., Henry G. Gray, F. Mott Guenther, L. L. Gillespie, C. D. Wetmore, Ralph Preston, J. M. Waterbury, jr. W. O'D. Iselin and Frank Crowninshield registered at the Casino to-day.

Philip M. Lydig is the guest of Ogden Mills over

J. M. Waterbury, fr., and Frank Crowninshield are visting Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. William Shearer and Norris Offphant, of New York, and Mrs. May Harris, of Hempstead, are the guests of Lieutenant Charles

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton have also arrived for

In honor of their son's fifth birthday, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincless gave a children's party at their summer home this afternoon. Mrs. Edward J. Berwind announced to-day that

ner parties, to take place on each Saturday night Gooseberry Island Fishing Club.

The usual Saturday clambake was given at the Mrs. Amos Tuck French entertained a number

Point this after have taken one of the Pinard cottages in Narra-They are on their way to Newport in an automo-

James Stillman and William H. Sands arrived

Junes A. Renwick is the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. S. Renwick. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale are the guests of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry.

MEMORIAL TO REV. DR. HOUGHTON.

a Mortuary Chapel.

A movement is on foot among the friends of the Inte Rev. George Hendric Houghton, founder of the Church of the Transfiguration and its rector for forty-line years, to rear a mortuary chapel in the church close of the Transfiguration, to be dedicated on the tenth anniversary of his death, November 17, 1907. At a recent meeting of the vestry a resolu-

17, 1977. At a recent meeting of the vestry a resolu-tion was adopted expressing a desire to have a mortuary chapel in connection with the rest of the church buildings.

It is estimated that the cost will be \$11,000, and already one member of the church has signified his intention of giving \$1,000. It is the idea of times behind the movement to allow members of the church to place tablets on the walls of the chapel to commemorate their dead. to commemorate their dead

AMERICAN WEDDING IN LONDON. London, July 29.-Dr. David Moffat Gillespie, son of the late William Gillespie, of New York, and a

nephew of David Moffat, the Denver financier,

nephew of David Monfat, the Denver financist, and Miss Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Louis Brechemin, of the United States army, were married at noon to-day at St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster. The bride was givin away by her father. Cantain Sydney A. Cloman, the American military attaché, was the best man, and Miss Helen De Young was maid of honor.

The bride, who is a blonde, was robed in a goven of Ninon point lace and wore a claim of pearls and diamonds, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young. She also had on a brooch of diamonds and rubles, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Helen De Young wore a gown of pink chiffon trimmed with Valenciennes lace and a large white hat covered with flowers. Among those who attended the ceremony and the welding breakfast at the Westcere with howers. Among those who attended the ceremony and the welding breakfast at the West-minster Palace Hotel were Mrs. Mary dillesple, mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. Brechemin, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, and their daughters, Helen, Constance and Kathleen, Mrs. Mexica Capron and Mrs. Natalle, of Washington; Captain and Mrs. Cleman and Signaund Beel, of San Francisco. The couple and Sigmund Reel, of San Francisco. The couple will make a tour of England this summer and then will return to New York to live.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN AT SUMMER HOME. Bath, Me., July 20.—Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York City, arrived to-day at Small Point, where he will make his summer home. He was accompanied by Mrs. McClellan.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA THIS WEEK. The eleventh annual summer assembly of the

Jewish Chautauqua Society will be held at Atlantic City from July 23 to July 28, inclusive. At the first evening session the president, George W. Ochs, will deliver the annual address, and in the absence of the chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, absence of the chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, who is in Europe, his address will be read by the secretary. The work will be under the direction of Miss Jeanette Miriam Goldberg, the field secretary. In speaking of the coming session the "American Invanila" sevent

Israelite" says:
"The Chautauqua is an established institution in
American Judaism. It is one of the constructive
forces in Judaism. It seeks to open the minds of its constituents to the necessity of studying the life, literature and history of the Jaws. It has done a good work, and is worthy of every gool Jew's support."